

# Morning Oregonian.



# Oregonian.

PORTLAND, OREGON, THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1888.

NO. 8666.

**BAKING POWDER**  
absolutely Pure.  
W. CROWLEY & CO., PROPRIETORS.

ANTIFRUIT.

W. R. THEATRE,

JULY 4TH,

THEATRE AND STAGE.

W. H. FARNON,

LAWYER.

W. H. FARNON,

## PACIFIC COAST EVENTS.

A Scheme to Profit from the Public's Marbid Curiosity.

## THE CALIFORNIA WINE INDUSTRY.

Compromise of an Old Mining Suit—Fire in the Walla Walla Garrison—Personal and General Notes.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—The exhibition of "Big Brother" as a divine museum freak has apparently not satisfied the craving of the public appetite for criminal horrors, as is testified by a proposition made by Alexander Goldsmith, the notorious slayer of little Maria Kelly. Ned Foster and Jack Hallinan, showmen, have made him an offer of \$1000 for his body and services. He has been offered \$1000 to let him pass, but he has been endeavoring to get him to sell his corpse, and they now have made him an offer in writing. It is said that Goldsmith has no objection to the posing of his remains if they can be put up in a cage or case, and to the bargain price proposed, if his body can be secured, to have it embalmed and placed on exhibition in a bullion Market street. As an additional attraction, Foster and Hallinan propose to represent the characters of Goldsmith's body will be in a coffin to be viewed, after the murder had been enacted by automata. The proposition was shown in a recent issue of the body to Mrs. Goldsmith in a good state of preservation after it had been on exhibition six weeks.

## THE WINE INDUSTRY.

Report of the President of the State Board of Viticulture.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5.—Arapd Harborth, president of the state board of viticulture, has filed a lengthy report for the past ending on June 30, in which it is shown that there are 120,000 acres in California planted in vines, valued at \$20,000,000, making a total of \$40,000,000 invested in the vineyards since the board of viticulture was established eight years ago. The consumption of California wines and brandies during the past year amounted to \$3,000,000.

The industry makes a lengthy reference to the tariff question, and says a high tariff on foreign wines means introducing our wines among our own citizens, extending the areas of our vineyards, giving employment to more people, and giving the United States wine cheaper than it could ever have been had from foreign countries without such protective tariff. The report concludes: "Reduction of the tariff on any article imported into America is in the interest of every man, woman, and child in our country, and anything else, and we should bear it well in mind, is a blow struck at us, at our industry, at our homes. If we wish protection for our interests, then we should speak up for the American industry that we can encourage with our voices or protect with our votes."

## SETTLED AT LAST.

Two Mining Companies Involved in Litigation for Years Compromised.

SALT LAKE, July 4.—Through the efforts of Andrew E. Smith, of San Francisco, and Isaac Trumbo, the great mining suit which has been pending for years between the Eureka Hill Mining Company and the Bullion-Beck Mining Company of Utah, a final and satisfactory compromise has been reached by both parties. The property involved in this suit is valued at over \$2,000,000 and both companies have agreed to pay large dividends. The Beck company, which is the California company that purchased the Bullion-Beck interest, and John O. Packard is president of the Eureka Hill Mining Company. Judge Field of the United States district court here presided over the trial in the latter company. The basis of the compromise is vertical lines from the surface down and concessions have been made on both sides. The compromise is regarded as an excellent piece of work, and a half a century of litigation has ended three months, and cost Judge Powers, who tried it, his office. The territorial supreme court affirmed the judgment of the first court, and the United States supreme court has been pending a hearing for two years. Now, however, all is serene, and both companies will be large producers.

## AT SAN FRANCISCO.

A Fine Parade—A Monument Unveiled—Literary Exercises—Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—A grand independence day was observed here. There were many interesting features, but everything was conducted in a quiet manner. A public procession, in which about 4000 people joined, opened the celebration, military organizations of the city, G. A. R. posts, veterans of the war, California volunteers, consular corps, army and navy officers, exempt firemen, company of Zouaves, Swiss sharpshooters, and two Liberal corps. One hundred men marched in the procession. The procession occupied fifty minutes in passing a given point. The parade was considered an excellent one.

The unveling of the monument erected in front of the City Hall, and a half an hour later the bronze statue of Key was considered by art critics to be one of the finest in the country. On the speakers' stand were seated Mayor Fonda, a large number of prominent men, and the United States supreme court. The United States supreme court has been pending a hearing for two years. Now, however, all is serene, and both companies will be large producers.

## BREITHEIM'S FREIGHT BOATNESS.

Victoria, B. C., July 3.—The celebration was brought to a successful termination to-day. notwithstanding the weather was showery, and the fire and competition contests were carried out. Vancouver beat Victoria in the hose, reel and hook and ladder competitions, but Denby of Victoria won the prize for hose coupling. Peter again beat Billie, and the latter beat the Hotel Vancouver, at which Peter and a large number of invited guests were present, closed the festivities to-night. A large number left on the steamer for Seattle to take part in the morrow's celebration.

A Hoodoo Clubbed.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—Early this morning Ed McCarthy entered the saloon of Peter Hart and became involved in a dispute with the proprietor's wife. She ordered him out, but McCarthy drew a revolver and threatened to clean out the establishment. Police whistles were blown and the young man ran down the street pursued by all comers. Being a bad offender, he stopped in the rear. McCarthy wheeled round and shot his pistol at the officer. The latter, however, was too quick for him and a moment later the would-be shooter was laid out on the floor of his saloon. A companion of McCarthy ran to his assistance but after getting a severe blow on the head disappeared.

## TEACHERS STRUGGLING IN.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—Arrangements for the meeting of the National Educational Association in San Fran on July 10 are rapidly approaching completion. The ranks of the educators are dropping into the city, singly and by twos and threes, representing various states east of the Rocky mountains. Without exception all these arrivals are in search of lodgings. The Flood building, where a corps of secretaries are kept busy issuing certificates of membership to applicants. A great rush is not expected until about the 12th inst.

## SAN FRANCISCO NOTES.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—A warning has been issued to merchants by Insurance Commissioner Wadsworth against two sharp practices which are being adopted by a few men in the business building world. The men call themselves W. C. Whitcomb and Frank McGuire, and have been soliciting for insurance in a fraudulent company called the Northwestern Insurance Company of Washington, Dakota.

W. C. & Co. have been suit against the Canadian Pacific Railway to recover \$414 for chancery lost by defendants.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—In the published list of graduates in the short hand and type writing department of Head's business college appear the names of Miss Mary E. Potter and Miss Clara L. Cogswell of Springfield.

Col. C. Mason Kinne expects to leave for Washington and Idaho territories the latter part of this week.

On the Northern Pacific, who has been visiting in Los Angeles, has returned to the city.

Maurice White, a former resident of Oakdale, died yesterday from cancer of the tongue, and is buried at Gen. Grant. It was caused by smoking.

For those who could not get in touch at the outskirts of the city afforded entertainment. The evening was unusually cool and a fog interferred slightly in giving the best effect to the fireworks, but they nevertheless elicited great enthusiasm from the assembled thousands.

## RAVES ON THE BAY.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—The rowing regatta on the bay to-day attracted a large number of people. The first race, professional single scull, mile and three-quarters, was won by W. H. Barnes, and followed by William Groveson and Charles Lang, who after Peterson claims the local championship. Gowen won by about a foot. Time 12 minutes and 6 seconds.

A four-oared boat, rowed by amateurs, for challenge cup held by the South Ends, was won by the former by two lengths. The Dolphins and the Pioneers also entered, the Dolphins finishing second.

The professional four-oared burge race, by the Southern crew and a combination crew, was won by the former by two lengths. Time 16 minutes and 10 seconds.

The Report of the Westerners was won by Stewart, Newell's City Frost Belle second. Time: 1 hour and 17 minutes; distance over miles.

## AT LOS ANGELES.

Los Angeles, July 4.—The day was observed here by a parade of National Guards, Grand Army veterans and citizens. Literary exercises were held. Maj. Bonebrake was president of the day. Portland C. Hunt delivered an oration. There were a number of picnics.

## THE AMERICAN PARTY.

Proceedings at the Convention at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—The state convention of the American party assembled this afternoon. L. A. Garrett, as president of the state central committee, called the delegates to order and made a brief speech congratulating the conven-

tion at meeting on the anniversary of the declaration of those principles of personal freedom and liberty, consecrated by the blood and sufferings of our forefathers, and which it is to be your patriotic mission in the future to defend. Our political cause from the influence of political parties which have enervated our nationality and who degrade and humiliate our nation by disgraceful subserviency to alien influence.

About one hundred delegates, representing the various sections in the state, responded to their names. The temporary organization was effected by Dr. L. A. Garrett as chairman, and John R. Robinson and S. Tidwell as secretaries.

S. T. Tidwell, a member of the state central committee, asked that members of the state central committee that did not belong to any organization could be admitted to a proposition made by Alexander Goldsmith, Ned Foster and Jack Hallinan, showmen, have made him an offer of \$1000 for his body and services. He has been offered \$1000 to let him pass, but he has been endeavoring to get him to sell his corpse, and they now have made him an offer in writing. It is said that Goldsmith has no objection to the posing of his remains if they can be put up in a cage or case, and to the bargain price proposed, if his body can be secured, to have it embalmed and placed on exhibition in a bullion Market street. As an additional attraction, Foster and Hallinan propose to represent the characters of Goldsmith's body will be in a coffin to be viewed, after the murder had been enacted by automata. The proposition was shown in a recent issue of the body to Mrs. Goldsmith in a good state of preservation after it had been on exhibition six weeks.

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## THE FIRE-CRACKER CARNIVAL.

A fire started by fire-crackers destroyed Whistler's opera house at Dayton, O., on the 3d inst. It was but a few years ago that a young lady burned to death in the streets of Utica, N. Y., after light summer dress having taken fire from a cracker thrown at her by a hooded boy. Of recent years the fire-cracker carnival has become more of a terror than it used to be, for some head has invented the cannon cracker and the bomb. The chief offenders, however, are not the boys; they are the great, hideous men who either arrive as second childhood mammals or are born with a deformed brain that never reached normal development. There are the vicious-minded creatures that are always on the prowl in search of an interval between the periodic barbecues of the nationalities, or will make Pandemonium to their infinite.

Fireworks have their uses; they are chimes of death, if not joys forever, in the form of rockets, roman candles, and other legitimate and entertaining displays of the art of pyrotechnics; but the firecracker and bomb carnival is no more a legitimate display of fireworks than if a battery of artillery should fire every two minutes throughout the day. What nation makes the most "fireworks" China. What nation always plays certain records in its trumpet? The primitive Indian, to the savage, everywhere carries his disconcerting rocket. A wily, bold, savage, in battle with wild yell, a disciplined body of disciplined soldiers says yell, seldom even cheers, on going into action. When Pickett's men marched up to death they moved "steady and solemn."

A heavy column.  
The grim, silent die.  
Or the game.

The heart of man is to the savage in the boldness and boldness and cruelty of his mind and heart, like the fierce passion for an infant, whose furrowed brows, the marks of which love to "holler," rather than work at fires, that delight in prize-fighting, cock-fighting, dog-fighting, etc., are nothing but the stunted brains of childhood arrested in its growth to manhood. The savage child is naturally turbulent, selfish and cruel. He loves wadily to kill birds and birds; to drown kittens, to torture cats, turtles and dogs, to rob birds' nests and to bully, a delicate, sensitive, and feeble schoolmate. He is never so happy as when he has made some man, bird or beast miserable. The spectacle of a small boy, who is nothing but the stunted brain of childhood, is to dominate and the imagination exuberantly developed that the average small boy is hardly more responsible for his antics than a colt, a cat or a frisky lamb.

With the passage of the age of puberty comes a wonderful change of character. The reflective faculty begins to play; intelligence and experience minister to it, and a boy of healthy mind and body at 16 shrinks with disgust and contempt from the selfish recklessness that amused him at 10 years of age. But the hoodlums, who from the cradle to the grave are never weary of senseless fun and destructive turbulence, are persons of naturally shortsighted and immoral and mental development. They acquire a many physique, but they are always children, and are great minded, noisy, wantonly, disorderly, bold all the day, and die grown-up children, who are a terror because they are grown up. Such are the hoodlums, who make Independence Day a disaster to every quiet citizen. Their cannoneer, crack and bomb carnival lasts all day and all night during the Fourth of July week. It is bad enough for the well, who having work to do, try in vain to get sleep; but for the sick, who cannot all live on Portland Heights, or at Sellwood, the cannon cracker carnival is a calamity so direful that we sometimes think it would be only the march of just retribution if every one of these engineers of endless racket should be "host with his own reward."

The sale of such articles as cannon crackers and bombs should be forbidden. The ordinary fire-cracker is sufficient entertainment for the children, and the peace, and quiet of the evening and night, should not be disturbed by the bugle, nor the security of life and limb endangered by such a carnival as is given off with every year. The danger to people who are driving is very great, especially when women drive; the danger to property from firecrackers is considerable; and the disconcert to people who work hard and need their sleep, is severe.

The celebration of Independence Day includes many excellent and inspiring features. The civic and military procession; the patriotic music; the singing of the children, the reading of the Declaration; the oration and the fireworks at night are all valuable in the sense of mingling public entertainment with patriotic exercises, but the spirit of the community to keep up a senseless uproar, as discordant as a revolt in hell, ought to be stopped. We suppose, however, it never will be stopped until some horse takes flight and kills a woman or a child, or a man has his eye blown out by being hit with a bomb. Ex-Court Clerk Christie is suffering with a maimed hand, caused by the explosion of one of these bombs, and yesterday a hoodlum man at the corner of Second and Alder streets threw a large lighted cracker at a well-known druggist of this city, which struck his head, and nothing but the stiff he wore saved his eyes from destruction by the explosion. The same hoodlum man threw a cracker at a lady, and by the explosion her hat was ruined. Isn't it about time to regulate and restrict this goddam kind of celebration of the "Glorious Fourth?"

## ALLIES OF WRONG.

George William Curtis, in his oration at Gettysburg on Tuesday, said:

Subject to a constitutional guarantee of a republican form of government, and of no discrimination against race or color, the regulation of the suffrage is a local question, and the right of state over state on subjects of common interest necessarily affects the Union. The suffrage is the main spring, the heart of our common life, and whatever affects it injuriously touches the nation. Southern rights, indeed, is local, not national. The right of the states to secede (Pennsylvania) cannot reach across the Potomac and impose their will respecting the suffrage upon the states of the Union.

Here is an admission that outrages upon the suffrage are committed "across the Potomac," and that these outrages deeply affect and concern the whole national life.

Admit with Curtis that it is not a practical thing for the national government to correct the wrong. Admit, as I must, that the political remedy is local, not national. Of course this puts off for an indefinite period the correction of this wrong. But let me tell you, The question there is, why should any man, as George Curtis is to be, seeing this wrong as he sees it, not do something about it, not with the party that pur-

sued it and has the means of it? Is this the way to discourage it?

The democratic party has gained power, and hopes to hold power by that wrong. Can its acts with it and assist it. It, indeed, he says, the remedy must be local, not national, at least honest men may only refuse to assist in the crime, but could act such a part as would contribute to the defeat of the effort to rule the country by outrages upon the suffrage. But Curtis and his

the nation during a period of excitement and expenditure never equaled in all the records of world's history, they found corruption to parade before the world. The nation's expenditures and management for that all showed more pure and honest administration than any democratic administration showed in earlier days and in piping times of peace."

It is, in truth, "a condition that comforts us," and such is the condition one sub-serves the country to. He has been under governor of New York, and has never risen above it. As president he has only studied and known "the condition" of New York, and governed the country from that stand-point. If there is a far West he has never seen it until he had news of the Oregon election, and then some one probably told him where Oregon was. The party journals record the fact, it is a fact—that mercantile of New York are joining political clubs more freely than ever before. Why should not the men of Gotham, in whose interest it rules a nation, from whom he takes all his cues and selects financiers for that nation, appreciate their ownership and work for its second term?

The coolest piece of political effrontry on record is Cleveland's public denunciation of England's conduct at Gettysburg, which the supreme moment of the peril of the Union at Gettysburg with the eye of an orator rather than of a soldier. There was supreme moment of peril to the Union at Gettysburg, but every able soldier knew it was not fixed by Pickett's charge, which was the charge of Balaklava, magnificent, heroic, but not war. The supreme moment of peril to the Union at Gettysburg was on the day before Pickett's charge, when the desperate fight for Little Round Top, which for the possession of Little Round Top, which by some means had been left unguarded by our forces. When Hancock informed the federal lines, late on the afternoon of the first day, he had instantly recognized the importance of Little Round Top and had sent Garry's division of the Twelfth corps (Bliss's) to occupy it, but subsequently Garry was withdrawn to join the remainder of the Twelfth corps at Culp's Hill, and by some strange neglect, when the enemy on the afternoon of the second day, advanced to seize it, this key of the whole position of the Union army was occupied by only a signal officer and assistant, Gen. G. K. Warren, Law's Confederate brigade advancing, seizing it and driving back with the Fifth corps took the position with out orders from Hancock of its leading brigade to the hill before the Confederates. The opposing forces met on the crest. The federal leaders, Vincent, O'Rorke, Weed and Haslett were all killed. Ex-Gov. Chamberlain of Maine succeeded Vincent. The fight was awful, but finally the troops of Maine, Michigan, New York and Pennsylvania were victorious; the enemy was pinned down the slope; a federal battery crowned the crest and Little Round Top was secured.

All able soldiers of both sides are agreed that for Warren's keen, military perception of the value of Little Round Top and his prompt acceptance of the responsibility of ordering its instant occupation, the name of Gettysburg, to use the language of Gen. Abbott, "might only have been known in history as that of the place where the Union made its grave." Had war been fifteen minutes earlier or Warren fifteen minutes later a Confederate brigade and battery would have occupied Little Round Top, and any visitor to the cemetery would find the Confederate soldiers from Little Round Top could not be identified, the entire federal force and some 400 men out of position in the rear. That was the supreme moment of peril to the Union at Gettysburg.

The charge of Pickett and its repulse were the most dramatic scenes of the battle, but it was an act of absolutely hopeless heroism. The Second corps alone, with the aid of a single brigade of Doubleday's division of the First corps, repulsed Pickett's charge, or rather the remnant of that splendid column that reached and forced back for a few moments Webb's brigade of the corps' first line supporting Cushing's battery. Had Pickett reached the Union lines strong enough to have broken the Second corps completely he would have failed just the same, because Meade had the Sixth corps, 12,000 seasoned veterans that had not fired a shot or lost a man, in reserve in rear of Cushing, and Pickett's gallant troops would have been overtaken by the rest of the corps, first line supporting Cushing's battery. Had Pickett reached the Union lines strong enough to have broken the Second corps completely he would have failed just the same, because Meade had the Sixth corps, 12,000 seasoned veterans that had not fired a shot or lost a man, in reserve in rear of Cushing, and Pickett's gallant troops would have been overtaken by the rest of the corps, first line supporting Cushing's battery. Had Pickett reached the Union lines strong enough to have broken the Second corps completely he would have failed just the same, because Meade had the Sixth corps, 12,000 seasoned veterans that had not fired a shot or lost a man, in reserve in rear of Cushing, and Pickett's gallant troops would have been overtaken by the rest of the corps, first line supporting Cushing's battery.

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Cleveland has developed into a political leader whose word is law and whose will is as despotic as that of the new German Kaiser. His pledges made in 1884 to obtain public confidence and secure popular support have every one been violated. Civil service reform has been made the cardinal principle of the community to keep up a senseless uproar, as discordant as a revolt in hell, ought to be stopped. We suppose, however, it never will be stopped until some horse takes flight and kills a woman or a child, or a man has his eye blown out by being hit with a bomb. Ex-Court Clerk Christie is suffering with a maimed hand, caused by the explosion of one of these bombs, and yesterday a hoodlum man threw a cracker at a lady, and by the explosion her hat was ruined. Isn't it about time to regulate and restrict this goddam kind of celebration of the "Glorious Fourth?"

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## IN AND ABOUT PORTLAND.

WILL TELL OF THE TRAIL.—The Mount Hood illuminating committee will be at the regular monthly meeting of the Oregon Alpine Club in their club room to-morrow, Friday evening at 8 o'clock. They will give brief history of the trail from Mount Hood to the Pacific Ocean, with a description of the trip across the Sierra Nevada mountains from Placerville to Carson City in 1862 when he tooted it up the Sierras and south for miles to see so deep that the tracks were lying on or under the snow. It will be an interesting meeting for all members who can arrange it to be there.

A DAREDEVIL EXPLAINED.—On the southwestern slope of Mount Hood, reaching from the top two-thirds of the way down the mountain a dark line or streak is often visible. The legend of it is this: In 1854 T. J. Dryer, of Portland, Oregon, with a small party ascended the mountain. The party reached the top, made their observations and began their descent. Mr. Dryer had seven pounds of bacon in this coat-tail pocket for provisions. His feet slid out from under him and down he went more than a mile, leaving a streak of scorched bacon which is seen to this day.

DEDICATION.—The new M. E. church at St. Johns, will be dedicated to divine worship by a sermon and appropriate services next Sunday, the 8th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Rev. Dr. Rumsey and other ministers officiating. The commodious steamer Salem, Capt. Kenner, will leave the foot of Oak Street, about 10 A. M., for Astoria. Portland just below it, about 12 M., and the restaurant at St. Johns until after the ceremonies and return. Those who wish to avail themselves of these interesting services can do so free of charge, and all are cordially invited.

GORE NO FEAR.—Mr. Millard S. Lowndes returned yesterday from his trip to the Trask in search of trout. He did not find any. He says the stream was about four feet higher than a good fishing stage and it was still rising. Messrs. Raleigh and Gearin went on down to Tillamook and intended to return by steamer to Astoria. The weather has been so bad they have not yet done so. They expect to get back to Portland Saturday morning.

GOING TO ASTORIA.—Mr. George C. Parker, 1815 First Street, and wife, Mrs. Parker, are going to Astoria Saturday morning.

GOING TO PORTLAND.—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wilcox, 2125 First Street, and wife, Mrs. Wilcox, are going to Portland Saturday morning.

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## NOT A GOOD EXHIBITION.

The Willamettes Defeat the Portlandians by a Score of 6 to 4.

Very Loud Playing by the Navy, Wrights & a slight Disruption Over the Matter of Management.

Over 2000 people witnessed a rather uninteresting game of baseball between the Portland Willamettes at Clinton & McCoy's grounds, yesterday, the latter winning "hands down" by a score of 6 to 4. Although the game was suspended for 1:30 P.M. it was not resumed until 2:15, owing to a disruption between two factions in the Portlandians, which is called elsewhere "It was a poor contest." The Portlandians seemed to have no interest in their work, and fielded loosely. Cannon covered third base poorly and McMurphy covered a great deal of costly fumbling at first. McMurphy supported McMullen well. Generally speaking the Willamettes played well.

The game opened with Mullin at the bat. He hit the first ball off, and drove it two bases into left field. Mullin was followed with a single by the same player, who scored on Mullin's hit. Mullin then drove a single to the right field, the same place covering Mullin. Mullin was thrown out at first and Mullin came home.

For the Willamettes Bucher landed a three-baseger in right field and scored on Mullin's hit. Mullin was followed with a single to the same place as his hit in the ninth strike-out under Bucher's eyes while he stood holding the ball in his hand, and went home on his hit by Cannon and McMullen. Mullin had a wild pitch and a dropped-in ball by Culhane gave the Willamettes two runs in this inning.

A wild throw by Mullin, one by Cannon and a wild hit gave the Willamettes four runs in the fifth. In the seventh they gave them two more.

The Willamettes won in the eighth. Smith, who had been on base, went to third on a passed ball and scored on Bucher's hit. Following is the score:

	WILLAMETTES	PORTLANDIANS
HOME	1	2
1ST	0	1
2ND	1	1
3RD	1	1
4TH	1	1
5TH	4	0
6TH	0	1
7TH	2	0
8TH	1	0
9TH	0	0
TOTAL	6	4

Buchers.

Game, July 4.—The opening game was lost in the first five innings but was nearly lost in the ninth by carelessness.

Score: Chicago, 10; Philadelphia, 8. Batters: Krook and Daly for Chicago; Sanders and Brown for Philadelphia; and Clement and Tamm for Boston.

Philadelphia, July 4.—For a safe hit in the ninth strike-out under Baker's eyes while he stood holding the ball in his hand, and went home on his hit by Cannon and McMullen. Mullin had a wild pitch and a dropped-in ball by Culhane gave the Willamettes two runs in this inning.

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## BEN HARRISON AS A FIGHTER.

A Veteran Tells of Some Good Work in Joe Hooker's Corps.

How Hard Lot Two Desperate Charges and Never Shirked Danger—A Soldier's Tribute to "Little Ben."

MEAN TRICKERY.

The Measures Employed to Prevent the Success of the Panama Canal.

N.Y. July 4.—The Mail and Express' London cable special says: "The excitement which has been caused by the disclosure of the new Panama Canal increases every day and is reaching a high pitch. It has been proved that one syndicate in the Park house sent a telegram to the Panama Canal authorities announcing the death of Count de Leopold. One of the Park journals now contains a full exposure of the means which were resorted to by an important financial concern to defraud the people who intended to become subscribers to the loan. The French government and the police are investigating these charges, and expect to get at the culprits."

LIGHTNING GOURDNESS.

Followed by an Almost Instantaneous Demand for Divorce.

New York, July 4.—One pleasant evening recently I was dining with my wife in the room in front of her parents' home in East New York, when Benjamin Canfield, a tinsmith, happened to pass, and smiled at Mamie. She smiled shyly at him, and then started to speak to me. I asked her to let me have her address.

Well, I belonged to Company A of the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Illinois under Col. Daniel W. Mullin, and I was in the same company as Little Ben. Mullin was a good soldier, and I am glad to know that he is still in the service.

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